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FEB. 20 1946
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List 23

Nippon Times

No. 16,227 | (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1944 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 20 Sen

AMERICAN SHOOTING OF NIPPON INTERNEE SCORED BY OKAZAKI

Loyang Entered Without Damage to Historical Relics, Says Major Tsuneishi

To the long list of inhuman actions perpetrated by the Americans against Japanese internees in the United States has been added another as revealed by Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information at the foreign press conference on Friday.

Strongly denouncing the repetition of such incidents, in utter disregard of international law, Mr. Okazaki disclosed that a Japanese internee at the Tule Lake Camp in northern California, a Mr. Okamoto, was shot to death for no particular reason. It appears that the man was driving a truck when suddenly he was accosted by a sentry. The sentry accused him of blocking the road and, without further preamble, shot him on the spot.

The circumstances are such, Mr. Okazaki declared, that a serious view is taken of the matter and close investigation is being conducted, especially since the internee had no weapon and could not defend himself.

The foreign press conference was attended by Major Shigetsu Tsuneishi of the Army General Staff, who spoke on the various aspects of the Japanese campaigns on the India, Burma and Central China fronts.

Of the fighting in the Imphal area, Major Tsuneishi declared that the enemy was resisting desperately because of the political effect the loss of that point would have on the rest of India. The enemy air-borne troop operations in the Katha and other northern Burma areas are also being attacked by the Japanese and by malaria, Major Tsuneishi said. He also disclosed that the counter-offensive attempts of the Chungking Yunnan Expeditionary Forces were being smashed. Between May 11 and 19, he revealed, the enemy left behind 1,500 bodies in this sector alone.

Regarding the fighting in Honan, Major Tsuneishi pointed with pride to the fact that Loyang was captured by the Japanese without damaging any of the historical relics of this ancient city. That it fell into Japanese hands within 20 hours was also mentioned by Major Tsuneishi.

Major Tsuneishi commented on the voluntary, and very able, assistance being given to the Japanese troops in the Honan district by the Chinese people who have formed themselves into guerilla troops against the Chungking army. The capture of the Peking-Hankow railway by the Japanese has brought confidence to the people, Major Tsuneishi said, pointing out that prices of commodities in North China have already gone down by 10 per cent in anticipation of the restoration of communications. Repair work on the railway is going on rapidly, he said.

Japanese Internees Protest

Domei

LISBON, May 25.—Incensed over the senseless brutality of the American guard in shooting dead an entirely harmless, unresisting Japanese internee at Tule Lake, California, some of the Japanese there ordered to drive trucks refused to work beginning today, according to information just reaching here from New York.

The sadistic bestiality of Americans at war in spite of their professions of humanity and justice has been witnessed on innumerable occasions since the opening of hostilities. Another instance of it has come to light in a report from New York regarding another incident at Tule Lake, which is already notorious for the evil goings-on at the internment camp there.

Even the name of the victim is given in a mutilated form as Shiochi (unlikely name) Okamoto, a California farmer who had been interned for refusing to swear allegiance to the United States. Particulars are unavailable because the War Department is strictly forbidding their publication but according to an American citizen who happened to be on the scene said that on May 24 Okamoto, who had been assigned to the duty of driving trucks, was about to enter the front gate of the camp on a truck, when he was ordered by the soldier on guard for some unknown reason to get off. As he descended, the soldier shot him in the head and killed him.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, said to be panic-stricken, stated at Washington today: "So far as I know, Okamoto did not carry any arms and he did not offer any resistance to the guard." The camp authorities were reported to have attempted to revive the victim with blood-transfusion but to no avail. Ickes said that the killer-guard was to be court-martialed.

The military authorities also seem to be aware that Okamoto was killed for no reason at all by a perfectly sane American soldier, for they seemed quite panic-stricken.

The grief-stricken Japanese internees at Tule Lake are reported to have resorted to the only method open to them by way of protest and have refused to work at truck-driving beginning today.

Victory in Battle of Japan Sea Inspires All Nippon Navy Today

Immortal Words of Fleet-Admiral Togo Act as Beacon Light to Entire Nation to Strain Every Nerve To Bring Current War to Victory

Navy Day is a poignant reminder of the great victory won in the Battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War—a victory which is now acting as a beacon light for the forces working for an Asia for the Asiatics.

More than just a day devoted to the recollection of a historical event, Navy Day should be a day on which the people can grasp anew the spirit of the Japanese Navy that led to victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea and redouble their efforts to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end.

The current war has now entered a phase where the most decisive of battles must be fought. The death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, on May 21 last year, and the deaths of the officers and men of the Yamazaki Unit, announced on May 30 the same year, both tell the people clearly that the present war situation demands that they display a spirit similar to that which led to the signal victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

It was, indeed, an unforgettable moment 39 years ago when the Z-flag went up the mast of the Mikasa, flagship of Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Since that fateful moment, the memory of that flag has been the source of endless inspiration not only for the Navy but for all Japanese. Needless to say, it has touched the hearts of the people more than mere words can ever accomplish.

On that epoch-making afternoon of May 27, 1905 the surface of the sea was covered with mist driven by a wind from the northwest. Approximately seven nautical miles southwest of the flagship Mikasa, the enemy fleet moving in a double line, suddenly hove in sight.

As Admiral Togo was closely watching the movements of the enemy, he was approached by Staff-Officer Vice-Admiral Sanayuki Akiyama who informed him that the signal had been arranged. When asked whether the signal was to be put up at once, Admiral Togo immediately nodded assent.

It was exactly 1:55 p.m. when the flag went up the mast of the Mikasa, thus proclaiming to the men of the Imperial Navy:

"The rise or fall of the Empire of Japan depends on the issue of this single battle. All are requested to strain every nerve to perform their respective duties."

As the eyes of the officers and men of the fleet were turned upon the flag with significant message, a profound silence fell over the whole company. Every officer and man vowed to put forth his best efforts to defeat the enemy.

"The rise or fall of the Empire of Japan depends upon the issue of this single battle"—simple though these words were, they had the effect of stimulating the spirit of the whole fleet. The response of the men was as natural as the response of parched earth to water.

Such, then, was the reason for the spontaneous and enthusiastic response from all on the vessels when the signal made its appearance on the mast of Admiral Togo's flagship.

Had Japan been defeated in this naval battle, it might have lost the command of the sea in East Asia. Furthermore, Japan would have been cut off from Chosen.

It is not difficult to imagine the state of mind of the officers and men of the entire Combined Fleet as they faced the battle which was to decide the future of Japan.

No less determined than those fearless men of the Imperial Navy, were the people on the home front. Extra editions of newspapers containing accounts of the Battle of the Japan Sea sold for 10 sen per copy on the Ginza, for 50 sen in Kanda, and for 2 yen in Hongo. Indeed, those editions sold for the highest prices ever known in newspaper history.

According to records on file, some of those who bought their extras for as much as 10 yen in terms of our present-day currency, pasted them on telegraph poles for the benefit of passersby. They then stood nearby holding clubs to be used against any who might attempt to appropriate the extras. Others passed their extras around their neighborhood and it was not long therefore before the battle became known to one and all.

Large crowds gathered in vacant lots to shout "Banzai" and give vent to their joy and enthusiasm by beating buckets and wash-basins.

Long after the Battle of the Japan Sea when Fleet-Admiral Togo was asked his opinion as to what had made the great victory possible, he answered:

"It was the most natural thing in the world that the battle should have ended in the way it did. Providence was with us. It was due to the grace of the Imperial Throne.

"We took full advantage of the experience acquired during the Battle of the Yellow Sea which took place on August 10, 1904. Intensifying our training, we set ourselves to improve our tactics. There were occasions when we found ourselves without a single shell after an intensive drill in which we had used up our whole supply. We soon became good marksmen.

"The Battle of the Japan Sea came at a time when we were full of confidence in our ability to deal successfully with any enemy we might pit ourselves against. Thus, as you can see, there was no mystery about our success in that battle."

Intense indeed was the training which the officers and men of the fleet went through for a period of 10 months preceding the Battle of the Japan Sea. The very opportunity for which they had been waiting for 10 years ever since the end of the Sino-Japanese War, now seemed to be opening before them. Mortified by the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula after the Sino-Japanese War, Japan had been waiting for just such an opportunity.

Fleet-Admiral Togo, then Rear-Admiral, in command of the warship Naniwa at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, was appointed president of the Naval Staff College after the close of that war. The first thing he did in his new office was to order the translation of the Treatise on Naval Warfare by Stepan Osipovich Makarov, an Admiral of the Russian Navy.

Fleet-Admiral Togo read the translation very carefully again and again, making numerous comments and notes on the margin of the pages. It is said that he had this translation on the desk in his room on the Mikasa throughout the Russo-Japanese War.

The officers and men under the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet were convinced that one gun with the power of firing 100 shells, if effectively used, was easily equal to 100 guns used by an enemy less intensively trained.

According to Isoroku Takano, a naval cadet who was wounded in the Battle of the Japan Sea, one should do his very best in whatever his field of activity might be.

When Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, then Vice-Admiral, was in London as the Japanese delegate to the Preparatory Conference on the Limitation of Armaments he sent the following letter to the Asahi. It appeared in the January 1, 1935 edition:

"I am thankful that the Russo-Japanese War came immediately after I was graduated from the Naval Academy, and that it brought with it an opportunity for me to experience actual warfare.

"As soon as the war broke out, I was appointed aide to the commander of the Nisshin, flagship of the first squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sotaro Misu. My duty was to report upon the fighting.

"I well remember on May 27, 1905—that is, one day before the surrender of the enemy's fleet—a shell landed near where I was standing. I was not only wounded in my legs but lost two fingers from my left hand.

"At the moment I was wounded, the thought came to me that the men who put their best efforts into whatever they do are the men who can truly gain most satisfaction.

"Though 30 years have elapsed since then, I have as great a faith in that feeling now as I had when that thought first came to me."

The spirit of that immortal signal calling upon all to do their best, surely lived in the instructions given by Admiral Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. It also lived in the statement issued by the late Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga immediately after his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in which he pledged to fulfil the great responsibility of guarding the nation at all cost.

Though much has been said concerning the moral law based on devotion to duty and not leaving one's post under any circumstance, there is no other way to bring this war to a victorious end than by a strict observance of this same moral law.

In a book brought out by the Press Section of the Navy Ministry appears the following passage describing the scene on the Mikasa immediately after the Z-flag was hoisted:

"The hands of the signalmen gripped trumpets. The gunners held the shells tightly. The coal-shovels showed more action than they had never done before!"

A great mass meeting was recently held in Tokyo to push the national movement for stimulating the people to rise in a body to meet the current situation. Those attending the meeting pledge themselves to work with all their might to increase their country's fighting power.

It is only by practicing what those present at that rally vowed to achieve, that the people can hope to respond adequately to the spirit of the Admiral who, before the commencement of the Battle of the Japan Sea, hoisted the Z-flag and thus called upon all to strain every nerve to perform their respective duties.

KURIHARA EXHORTS NATION ON OCCASION OF 39TH NAVY DAY

Recalling Fiery Fighting Spirit Against Russia, Spokesman Says Present Is a Total War

The Russo-Japanese War, in which the 39th anniversary of the Battle of the Japan Sea will be observed today, was identical with the War of Greater East Asia in that it was a war for justice and for the very self-existence of Japan, Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, declared in his Navy Day speech broadcast by JOAK on Friday night.

Captain Kurihara substantially said:

"On May 27, 39 years ago was fought the great Battle of the Japan Sea which decided the fate of Japan. Our Combined Fleet in a battle royal smashed the Baltic Fleet of the enemy and won a victory unprecedented in history. This victory finally determined the subsequent course of the war. By winning the war Japan was able to secure an undisputed position among the world Powers and to manifest her national splendor before the rest of the world.

"But the victory in the Russo-Japanese War was by no means won easily. Russia at that time was generally regarded as the mightiest military Power and she maintained a powerful fleet at Vladivostok and another at Port Arthur. She looked down with scorn upon Japan and believed that on account of the latter's 'small territorial size, few troops and limited wealth' she would 'never appeal to the last resort.' She boasted that with 300,000 men put on the field she could gain a complete victory over her puny adversary.

"Consequently the pains and troubles Japan took at the time to bring the war to a successful consummation beggar imagination. Navy Minister Yamamoto is known to have expressed the view that he was prepared to have half our fleet wiped out only so that with the other half he could defeat the enemy fleet, while the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, General Gentaro Kodama, said that even if he were defeated four times out of ten, he would win the remaining six times. The moral preparedness of the people was equally stern and grim. For instance, a 72-year old inhabitant of Tsushima Island sent a letter to an influential newspaper as follows:

"'I am 72 and bed-ridden with illness but this is a fateful moment for our country. So I called the members of my family and relatives to my bedside and instructed them that if the war begins they should kill me and bury me in the earth; the womenfolk should go and live with their relatives at Hakata in Kyushu and, the menfolk, all who can bear arms, should get ready to beat off the enemy from our Divine Land. I am not the only aged and infirm person who has done this. The aged neighbor next door is prepared to kill himself when the war starts so he would be no encumbrance in the way of determined resistance. We Tsushima folk, even boys of 14 or 15, are resolved to hold our island against the invaders. I pray that all the people of this country will be equally prepared.'

"This shows how these Tsushima people immediately recalled the day of the Mongolian Invasion and thought that with the outbreak of hostilities the enemy would overrun their island at once. Such, [illegible] was also the spirit that ran through the whole national fabric. Why, then, were they so firmly resolved to take up arms against the enemy to crush him?

"That was because they thoroughly understood why Japan had to rise in arms, that it was a hallowed war in self-defense and for her self-existence. They knew that it was a war that would decide the fate of their country for all time. Every Japanese then was burning with hatred of the oppressive enemy. For ten years, in fact, they had nursed that hatred, enduring all and persevering in the face of overwhelming odds. It was this intense hatred of the enemy and fiery fighting will that exploded into a spirit of attack which resulted in the great victory.

"The conviction of victory and spirit of attack that animated the Japanese of those days are the very things we must take to heart in our War of Greater East Asia. This war is equally a war against professedly the most powerful country on earth, in fact against two of them. We are equally fighting for international justice, in self-defense and for our existence. The causes and motives have in this war been precisely what they were in that. The two wars are indentical in that the very destiny of the Empire has been staked.

"Only fundamentally speaking the Greater East Asia War is much severer in nature than the Russo-Japanese War. The Russo-Japanese War is called the war after ten years' terrible hardships and privations, but the War of Greater East Asia occurred after at least 40 long years of endurance of hardships and privations by the Japanese since the commencement of the anti-Japanese immigration movement in the United States. Our enemies, the United States and Britain are saying that they will strike Japan off the earth. All these points fully considered, I believe that the Japanese people will surely feel much stronger antagonism in the present war than at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, express more fervent loyalty with burning fighting spirit.

"However, during the period of nearly 40 years since the Russo-Japanese War until the Greater East Asia War, the form of war has undergone remarkable changes. In fact, the present war is utterly incomparable with the Russo-Japanese War in its scale, the form and the severeness of its nature as a total war. In other words, the Greater East Asia War is different in its character from the Russo-Japanese War though there exists no fundamental difference between the two wars.

"It is easy to understand that the modern war is a great war of attrition. And it is crystal clear that the severeness of consumption naturally necessitates large amounts of supplies, and in order to effect smooth supplies in large quantities, large-scale production is absolutely essential. This is the reason why the modern war is called a great war of attrition, a great war of supplies, a great war of production and a great scientific war which means a total war.

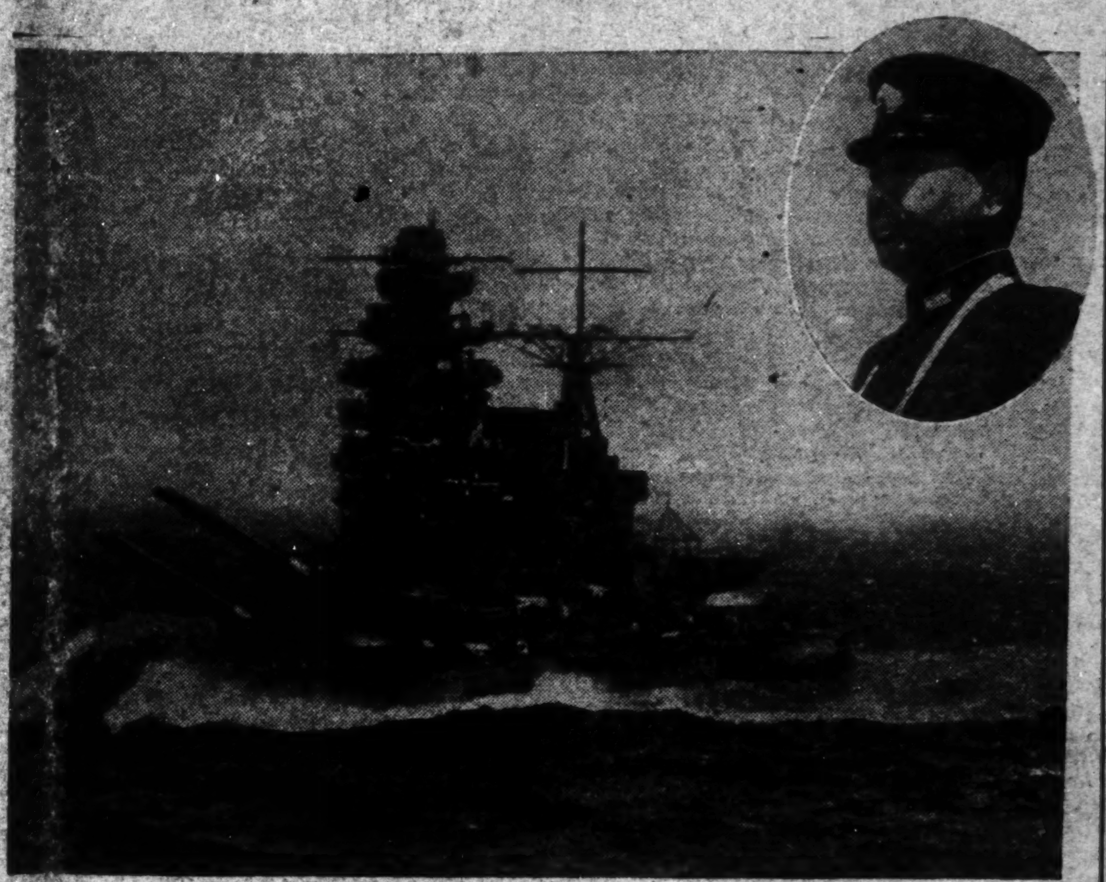
"The Russo-Japanese War was chiefly conducted by military forces. The Imperial Army and Navy fought on behalf of the nation who, remaining at home, only encouraged them. However, we should not forget that the Greater East Asia War is a total war with all Japanese people in 'fighting positions'—discharging their respective duties at their own posts.

"Once the people of Japan have resolutely risen, there is no country, however great, that will not be brought to its knees as has been vouched for by the past history of our nation. However mere reliance on providential succor and the belief in the inviolability of the Divine Land without the exertion of righteous war efforts does not constitute confidence of sure victory but is only a "blind faith in victory." It is needless to state that confidence in sure victory must be substantiated by thorough preparation and astute planning and by the unquenchable fighting spirit that stops only with the absolute defeat of the enemy. The immovable faith in sure victory supported by an unconquerable fighting spirit and the sincere, unstinting labor efforts of the Japanese nationals are the foundations for the attainment of a certain victory. I would particularly stress this point.

"It is well understood that the War of Greater East Asia is being waged not simply to crush the Anglo-American influence for the self-defense and right of existence on the part of our nation but to construct a Greater East Asia sphere based on the great ideals of the establishment of our nation. Furthermore, the current war has the great mission of establishing a new world order of justice and righteousness. The foremost requisite in the realization of the lofty ideals of Hakko-ichu will be to oust Anglo-American power from East Asia and completely crush their inordinate ambitions.

"In other words, it will only be through Japan's victory over America and Britain that the various peoples of Greater East Asia will be delivered from thralldom of the Anglo-American domination and mammonistic influence. It must not be forgotten that Japan's national policy of an establishment of a new and just world order will be possible only with the full realization of the war objective which is the complete defeat of America and Britain."

Guardian of East Asia Seas



A mighty warship of the Imperial Japanese Navy is seen in the above photograph plowing through the seas ever on the alert for hostile craft.

Inset shows Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Our Ground Forces Blast 9 Foe Planes In Area of Loyang

By M. ISHIWARI and T. FUJITA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOYANG.—Our land units that had been vigorously attacking Loyang on May 20 shot down two enemy planes (one probable) and damaged another out of a forma-[illegible] day, six B-25 bombers came over Kanhsien, 36 kilometers southwest of Loyang. With furious anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese downed one of them. The abortive counter-attacks of the enemy air force continued, and on May 22, three P-40 fighters were shot down in the neighborhood of Loyang by the Japanese while, on the following day, two P-40's were also shot down near Changshuichen.

AMERICANS DELAY REPORT ON DEFEAT

Nippon Communique on Minamitorishima Raid Frustrates Enemy Propagandists

Domei

LISBON, May 25.—Owing to the [illegible] Imperial Japanese Headquarters concerning the recent attack on Minamitorishima by the United States task force, it appears from the tone of the American reports reaching here that the United States news agencies have been completely befuddled and rendered unable to resort to their customary favorite tactics of inflated communiques.

The New York Times, for instance, finally on May 23 appeared with the evasive statement that "because the United States task force was still within the sphere of Japanese radio detection, it could not report the results of the operations. Thus the paper attempted to cover up the absense of an official announcement, while it was busily engaged in playing-up the American attack on Surabaya of May 17.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch said that the U.S. Navy Department finally came out with an official statement tonight, but nothing was mentioned explaining its delay.

In the meantime, a United Press dispatch from Pearl Harbor disclosed that the American task force was commanded by Rear-Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, Commander of the U.S. Fleet in the Central Pacific, and that only four planes were lost. Thus, the American attempt to cover up the failure of the operation has been clearly revealed.

Negroes Sending Delegates

Special

LISBON, May 24.—The Progressive Democratic Party, a Negro political party in the United States, chose 18 delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in July to contest the seats of South Carolina's Democratic Party, which excludes Negroes, according to a dispatch from Columbus, South Carolina. Calling the Negro party's first State Convention "the third revolution" the keynote speaker, Osceola E. McKaine, declared, "We must here and now decide if all Americans living in this State shall be free men or if some shall continue as serfs."

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 32 ENEMY AIRCRAFT RAIDING OTORISHIMA

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Hostile Task Force Near Island Repulsed

Japanese Units stationed on Otorishima (Wake) shot down 30 enemy planes and damaged two others of the attacking hostile aircraft of a task force which on May 24 appeared in the waters near the island, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Friday.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible, according to the communique.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. May 26

"An enemy task force appeared in the waters near Otorishima Island on May 24 and air-raided the island.

"Intercepting the enemy, our units on the spot shot down 30 enemy planes and damaged two others.

"Damage on our side was extremely slight."

Come in 7 Waves

Only three days after making his abortive attack on Minamitorishima, 900 nautical miles off the coast of Japan Proper, on May 24, another United States task force appeared in the waters near Otorishima and since early that morning air-raided the island with an aggregate total of 260 planes some seven times.

Although the attack was on a small scale compared with the one on October 6 and 7 last year, when the enemy used several hundred planes, the persistence of the enemy is worth noting. Since his recent attack with a task force on the Truk Islands on February 17, he has con[illegible] the [illegible] February [illegible] and 23, on the Palao Islands between March 30 and April 1, the Truks between April 30 and May 1 and Minamitorishima on May 20 and 21. Together with the MacArthur offensive in the South Pacific and North New Guinea waters, these agitations of the enemy are considered to require watching.

The Japanese garrison on Otorishima fought with great gallantry in the face of repeated attacks and brought down 30 enemy aircraft and badly damaged two others. The effect on the Japanese side was only some slight damage to some of the structures.

It is seen that the enemy tactics in the Central Pacific area is to attack our bases intermittently and persistently by means of task forces and land-based planes, seeking to drive a wedge into the Japanese defense in order to advance his bases.

Indiscriminate Bombing

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, May 26.—In indiscriminate bombing attacks carried out here again on May 23 and 24 the enemy air formations in their abortive raid bombed the Japanese hospital on the island after losing a dozen planes that were shot down or damaged by the Japanese Units.

On Tuesday afternoon, an aggregate total of about 140 enemy aircraft, consisting of B-24's, carrier-borne planes and fighters, attempted to attack. The Japanese promptly shot down six of the raiders in an engagement and repulsed all the rest. A group of the enemy planes staged inhuman bombing attacks on our hospital, causing minor damage.

Another formation of about 110 enemy planes, composed of B-24's and P-38's, again came attacking on Wednesday afternoon. In the ensuing aerial combat, our units shot down six invaders and damaged five others. On this day, the enemy again bombed the hospital but damage was negligible.

It is to be noted that this hospital had been used as a military hospital by the enemy before the occupation of Rabaul by the Japanese, and is clearly marked in accordance with international law. It was a fine day on Wednesday and visibility was quite clear.

Enemy Planes Routed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, May 26.—A formation of 44 enemy planes, consisting of B-24's and P-38's made a morning raid on Wiak Island near New Guinea Island on May 19. After engaging in heavy battles, Japanese Units on the spot succeeded in routing all of the invaders. Damage

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Press Comments

Friday, May 26

LOYANG FALLS

ASAHI—The Japanese have entered Loyang.

The Honan campaign has been a one-sided affair from the start. In little over a month the Japanese have placed the entire Honan Province under their control, smashing the main force of the enemy's First War Zone and the Hu Tsungnan army, the flower of Chungking armed forces, that came to reinforce it. Thus, the fighting will of the enemy has been sorely shaken.

The central plains are now at the height of summer. We can well imagine the hardship of the Imperial Army officers and men who fought in the hills and fields of Honan under the blazing sun. But their deeds have been well awarded in that they have exercised far-reaching effects, strategic and political, upon the enemy camp.

The feature of the Honan campaign is that the Japanese have broken through the chief positions of the enemy and thrust deep within their lines, launching surprise attack after surprise attack and giving the enemy no breathing spell. Such a daring campaign could have been engineered with success only by the skilled strategy and gallant fighting of the Japanese officers and men. Under the relentless offensive of the Japanese, the enemy has been thrown into utter confusion and has been unable to counterattack or take to any positive action.

Chungking is calling the Honan campaign an affair of weapons and is ascribing the defeat of its forces to the insufficient aid from the United States and Britain, but the chief cause of its defeat was the low morale of its officers and men. The fact that a number equal to one-third the number of those killed in battle surrendered to the Japanese is unmistakable proof of that.

That the morale of Chungking officers and men has recently declined so sharply is due to the deep impression made upon them by the ethical diplomacy adopted by Japan and the results achieved by the National Government in constructing a new China. Inhabitants of war-ravaged zones are fast returning to their homes and they are cooperating with the Japanese even before these areas have been completely pacified. This is clear evidence that our war aims have come to be thoroughly understood by the people of Chungking controlled China.

As the fall of Loyang has opened a way for the advance on Northwest China, it is no wonder then that Chungking leaders are trembling with fear.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN A FOG

MAINICHI—There is a number of items in the report made by Churchill in the House of Commons on May 24 deserving of comment. The speech in itself was just what would have been expected of Prime Minister Churchill, lengthy and devoid of meat, but there was more or less news interwoven with the dreary stuff.

In the first place, he said that he could win the war without the participation of Turkey. This implies that Britain has abandoned the idea of dragging Turkey into the war, ostensibly at least. Of course the matter isn't as simple as that. From the fact that the British press has exposed the Soviet plan of establishing a Union of Socialist Sovietic Republics of the Balkans, it is clear that Britain is endeavoring to alienate Turkish feeling from the Soviet Union.

At any rate, Churchill, while making a show of having abandoned maneuvers intended to rope in Turkey, may be intimidating Turkey. Be that as it may, the curious thing about the matter is Churchill's admission that Britain sent to Turkey during last year only £20,000,000 worth of arms. No wonder Turkey has begun to think.

Secondly, Churchill renewed his declaration that the United States and Britain did not yet recognize the French Committee for National Liberation, his reason being that it was still doubtful whether this organ really represented the will of all France. Quite true. No one is likely to believe that a combination of de Gaullists and Communists represent all France. Then, why was it that the United States and Britain made this committee change its name to a Provisional Government of the French Republic, assigning to it the position it is to fill in the event of their developing a Second Front? Is it that they are repeating here, too, their attitude toward the Badoglio traitor regime that if it behaves itself, they might recognize it finally? He thinks he is quite a card, but it is not a spectacular sight to see him being tripped up at every turn by the Soviet Union.

Finally, Churchill reiterated the Anglo-American formula that the only peace term they would accept was unconditional surrender on the part of Japan and Germany. Very touching. But perhaps we may remind him that only the victor can talk of unconditional surrender.

FRENCH PEOPLE HATE BRITONS AND YANKS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Rouen is a beautiful city on the lower stream of the Seine, famous for its Gothic Cathedral of the Middle Ages and the Maid of Orleans who was there burned to death by British troops. Four years ago when the German forces advanced into France, the city fortunately escaped from war calamities. But recently, it has become the target of Anglo-American terror raids. Many historic and cultural structures were wantonly destroyed, and many innocent women and children were killed.

Angered at such a barbaric act commited by the Anglo-American forces, the people of Rouen rushed to massacre the British and American pilots who landed there by parachutes, but German authorities explained to the agitated people the meaning of international law and made them reflect.

The above may be a minor incident but it reflects the sentiment of the French people toward Britain and the United States. Four years ago when France met its crisis, Britain and the United States made no effort to save it, and since then they have been insulting and injuring France. Yet, Britain and America are so deluded as to think that when their forces land on Europe, the French people will welcome them.

As the people of France have seen with their own eyes the killing of innocent non-combatants and the destruction of many historic and cultural structures by the Anglo-American airmen, they realize who are their enemy.

The case of the city of Ruen tells the story. In the first European War, the British Headquarters was stationed there and a strong pro-British sentiment once prevailed in that city. If even Rouen has turned anti-British and anti-American, the attitude of other places may be readily guessed.

It will be interesting to see what kind of a reception the French people will give the British and American forces when and if they land on France.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 25

In Italy, the big defensive battle is increasing in violence while the enemy is throwing more and more tank formations into the battle. At the most extreme western wing of the Nettuno beachhead, the enemy attacks were repulsed and an enemy group, which landed behind our front, was wiped out in a counter-attack. Southeast of Aprilia, heavy fighting is still progressing.

In the area on both sides of Cisterna, our troops succeeded in checking the enemy dents and in sealing them off in front of our artillery positions. Strong attacks made by superior enemy forces against Cisterna itself were repulsed and 17 enemy tanks were annihilated partly in counter-thrusts.

Our troops, according to orders, detached themselves from the Littoria area in a northerly direction toward the mountain ridges in order to join our formations there which have been withdrawn from the Terracina sector toward the north. These movements despite strong enemy pressure are being carried out according to plan.

In the sector on both sides of the Liri River, the enemy continued his attack with superior forces supported by strong fighters and bombers and tank formations. Our troops offered embittered resistance and checked the enemy spearheads in the area southwest of San Giovanni and Roccasecca. In this fighting, 50 enemy tans were destroyed. Renewed enemy attacks supported by tanks against Piedimonte collapsed with losses to the attackers.

Our escort vessels and military ferries of the naval command on the night of May 23 sank one enemy torpedo-boat in the waters off Leghorn.

No reports of special events are reported from the Eastern Front.

Anglo-U.S. aircraft formations in daylight and night attacks yesterday made several terror raids. Our anti-aircraft defense forces destroyed 139 enemy aircraft including 115 four-engined bombers, while another 16 enemy aircraft were downed over Italy and the occupied western Europe.

The enemy carried out daylight attacks with strong fighter escort against Berlin, Wiener Neustadt and several places in the Vienna area. At night the city of Aachen was attacked by British raiders causing damage and casualties especially in the residential quarters of Aachen and Berlin. Some British aircraft bombed Berlin last night.

Our bombers early thus morning again successively attacked scattered targets in eastern Anglia.

U.S. Pilots Fined

Special

LISBON, May 25.—A Sacramento, California, dispatch revealed that Colonel Carl W. Pyle, Commandant of Mather Field, Sacramento, announced that three U.S. army air force pilots stationed at Mather Field had been fined $5,000 by a general court martial for low-altitude flying in California and Nevada localities.

POLES LOSE FAITH IN EMIGRE REGIME

Preparations Being Made in Moscow to Form New Polish Government

Special

LISBON, May 24.—Representatives of the "Polish National Council" who have just arrived in Moscow told Soviet newspapermen yesterday that "all hopes which the Polish people had placed on the emigrant government in London have been in vain," according to a Moscow dispatch.

The report quoted the group as saying that the political attitude of the Polish regime in London "undermines Poland's alliance with the small countries." The dispatch said that preparations are being made in Moscow to form a new Polish government.

The Pravda and Izvestia reported today that the Union of Polish Patriots founded in Moscow a year ago was consulting the representatives of the Polish volunteers fighting with the Red Army and the Polish National Council on joint action to "establish relations with allied governments including the Soviet Union."

In the meantime representatives of the Polish exile government in the United States are conducting extensive propaganda on behalf of the London emigrant group and thus misusing the funds furnished by Washington for support of the underground government in Poland, it was charged by Democrat Geller in Congress, according to a dispatch to the Manchester Guardian.

Geller requested exhaustive enquiries into the matter claiming that a recent investigation of the New York Polish emigrant information center disclosed that considerable sums had been paid by this institution to American citizens and to unnamed United States' organizations which were not registered with the State Department as foreign agents.

Stalin Sees Poles

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—Premier Josef Stalin today received representatives of the "Polish National Council" headed by Moravski, who is known as a violent opponent of the Polish emigrant government in London, according to the Moscow radio. Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Wanda Wassilevska, President of the "Polish Patriot Union" in the Soviet Union, were present at the reception.

PRESSURE ON NEUTRALS NECESSARY, SAYS EDEN

Attacks Charge That U.S. Is Directing Britain's Foreign Policy

Special

LISBON, May 25.—Replying to criticism voiced by member of Parliament Harold Nicholson during a debate in the House of Commons with regard to pressure applied by Britain on neutrals, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared today that these methods were necessary to "shorten" the war, according to a London dispatch. Indicating the British attitude that small neutrals must give up their rights, Eden asserted, "We must insist on our rights for it is our duty to make use of our power to shorten this struggle."

Craftily sidestepping former statements regarding British claims on Hongkong, Eden said, "We pledge ourselves again that we will not rest until Japan is defeated and China has restored to her all those territories which were wrenched from her."

Significantly, Eden devoted a considerable part of his speech to the necessity for "fullest and closest" cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union. Virtually admitting Anglo-American economic rivalry and complaints by certain Britons that the United States is directing the British foreign policy, Eden denied that Britain had handed over Britain's economic and political activities in East Asia to the United States or anyone else.

British Ships in Turk Waters

Domei

BERLIN, May 25.—British torpedo-boats have been operating for the past few days in Turkish waters, according to reports from Simi Island in the Dodecanese. Four of these enemy vessels were observed sailing in an easterly direction along Sobeki coast yesterday.

Soviet Ultimatum Unconfirmed

Domei

BERLIN, May 25.—The reports of the British news agency to the effect that the Soviet Union handed an ultimatum to Sofia which was expiring Thursday night with the request to break off relations with Germany, were not confirmed by the Wilhelmstrasse.

U.S. Is Not Releasing French Gold Funds To De Gaulle Regime

Special

LISBON, May 24.—The report published in the British papers to the effect that General Charles de Gaulle, in the name of the French Committee for National Liberation at Algiers had requested Washington to release the French gold possessions in American safes has caused considerable attention in London political circles, according to a London dispatch. These circles expect that the United States will not comply with De Gaulle's request as the release of such a fund will be tantamount to recognition of the De Gaullist regime.

GERMANS SHORTEN FRONT IN S. ITALY

Enemy's Plan to Draw Reich Forces From 'Invasion Areas' Frustrated

Special

BERLIN, May 25.—After the evacuation of the strip of coast between the Nettuno bridgehead and the Tyrrhenian wing of the southern Italian front, the German positions now extend from Anzio to a point north of Cassino, declared a German military spokesman today who stressed that in this way the German front line had been considerably strengthened.

The German front, he pointed out, thus still remained far south of Rome which is the immediate objective of the enemy offensive.

According to the spokesman, the German disengagement movement frustrated the anti-Axis efforts to attack the Germans in the rear. The new situation created by the withdrawal of the German positions in the western sector did not, in the spokesman's opinion, not only favored the enemy but also the Germans.

He pointed out that whereas hitherto German divisions had been sent with heavy arms to the bridgehead which is 80 kilometers long, they would now be free for service at other points of the shortened front.

The spokesman then described the successes gained up to now by the enemy as "slight" in comparison with the heavy losses sustained. He stressed that the importance of the operations in Italy must be judged in conjunction with the events on the Eastern Front and in the west.

The aim of the enemy offensive in Italy and the impending Soviet attack on the Eastern Front was to compel the German high command to withdraw large formations from the "invasion front." The spokesman asserted that the German high command was determined to continue to assume the defensive on Italian front.

German Guns Active

Special

ROME, May 25.—Anti-Axis air formations bombed the vicinity of Rome and roads leading to the city all day yesterday. At noon three enemy fighter planes flew over the city at the lowest altitude possible and strafed the population. Many casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, heavy firing continued near Nettuno despite heavy rains. Guns were in action without pause. Shortly before midnight, parachute flares were observed over the eastern districts of the city, indicating that air attacks on Rome's suburbs were to be continued during the night.

Reports from the front on Wednesday evening revealed that fighting at the bridgehead increased in intensity for the road to Cisterna. With regard to the situation in the main sector, after 13 days of heavy fighting, the Messagero said that the enemy had broken out of the Garigliano valley. The front line now runs from the sea to the plain of Fondi; from there across several mountain ridges east of Pontecorvo, Pico and Piedimonte to the valley west of Cassino. War reporter Gigi Romosa declared that the battle on the Italian front had entered the "second round" and that it was marked by the German power of resistance.

Detroit Truck Drivers Strike

Special

LISBON, May 25.—Ninety per cent of Detroit's bread supply to the people was seriously threatened when the city's bakery truck drivers went on strike today charging that the U.S. War Labor Board would not act on their request for an increase in salary and commission, according to a Detroit dispatch.

Arabs Holding Meeting

Special

ANKARA, May 25.—Preparations are being made by the Arabs for the Congress of the Palestine Arabs to be held next month, according to a Jerusalem report. Considerable importance is attached to this Congress because it will include not only Nationalists but all the active Arabs of Palestine.

HUNGARY'S LEADER REVEALS WAR AIM

Victory Must Be Won in Fight Against Bolshevism, Says Premier Sztojay

Domei

BUDAPEST, May 24.—Premier Doeme Sztojay of Hungary, in his speech in the Parliament today, emphasized that the all-out fight against Bolshevism was the only possible Hungarian policy.

Hungary must win victory, he stressed, or else it will perish. In this great struggle, he continued, Hungary is not alone, because it is fighting side by side with the powerful forces of Germany.

Turning to his nation's relations with Germany, Premier Sztojay declared that they were not only determined by common interests but by the common feelings and mutual preparedness of Hungary and Germany to help each other.

He said that the close bonds linking the two nations had not been brought about by political considerations and diplomatic maneuvers, but were the result of history, the geographical position of the country and other natural and spiritual conditions.

Meanwhile, in a radio address yesterday, the Premier appealed to the Hungarians living abroad exhorting them to participate at least morally in the battle Hungary is now fighting.

"The Hungarian nation," he declared, "is today fighting a life and death struggle for the protection of civilization and our ideals against Bolshevism. We are fighting together with Germany who led us out of the misery caused by the Treaty of Trianon.

Premier Sztojay reminded his countrymen abroad of Bela Kun's communistic rule in Hungary. He explained that the Government was now ousting the Jews, with whom Hungary had such bitter experiences in 1918 when their influence had dug the "Trianon grave" for Hungary.

"These Jews," the Premier continued," were also being accused by the Hungarians abroad who were unable to find the standard of living which they were seeking at home because their positions had been occupied by Jews from the east.

"Thus, we only want to restore the ancient rights of the Hungarians when we oust the Jews from those fields in which they have infiltrated. In a new Europe, liberated from the Bolshevist menace, we want a socialized Hungary waiting for its sons to return from abroad. It is for this reason that we are fighting."

Clark Almost Assassinated

Special

ROME, May 25.—An attempt to kill Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the American Fifth Army, was made recently by Italian patriots while Clark was inspecting the front, according to reports in the local press today. These reports said that the car which Clark was driving at that time was suddenly fired upon by anti-tank guns. One of the soldiers accompanying Clark was killed and several were injured. Further details of the assault are lacking.

SEEK BREAK WITH DENMARK

Iceland Plebiscite Voters Back Government's Proposal

Special

COPENHAGEN, May 25.—A report from the Iceland Government received here this morning said that a continuation of counting the votes cast in the plebiscite showed that an overwhelming majority of voters supported the Government's proposals regarding the severance of Iceland from Denmark. In about 75 per cent of all the electoral districts, 98 per cent of the electorate participated in the voting.

In about 50 per cent of the Iceland communities, all the people entitled to vote went to the polls. Final results are not yet available, but results available from four districts revealed that they were in favor of abrogation of the union with Denmark by a vote of 28,751 to 179.

GERMANS DESTROY 155 ENEMY PLANES

Loss Suffered in Raids Over Reich, Occupied Zones, Italy During 24 Hours

Special

BERLIN, May 25.—British and American air forces lost at least 155 planes including 116 four-engined bombers during their day and night raids over Reich territory and occupied zones as well as over Italy during the past 24 hours.

German fighters and flak artillery of the Luftwaffe command and naval flak downed 55 four-engined enemy bombers and 19 enemy fighter planes in the terror raid against the Reich capital; 31 four-engined American bombers and five fighters were downed by German fighters and flak formations over southern Germany; at least 16 American aircraft were destroyed over occupied western zones and the Italian front; and the British air force lost at least 29 four-engined bombers in the night terror raid against the residential quarters of Aachen and neighboring localities.

Meanwhile, several fierce naval encounters occurred on Wednesday night between German convoy escort vessels and British torpedo-boats off Leghorn, Italy, according to an Interinf dispatch.

One British MT-boat was sunk while several others received heavy hits from close range causing casualties among the British crews. Majority of the crew of one German vessel which was lost was rescued.

An abortive MT-boat attack was made further south off Piombino but the German convoy proceeded unharmed.

In the meantime, lull in the fighting in the entire range of the Eastern Front continued yesterday, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, Interinf war correspondent.

At some points in the southern wing, only minor skirmishes of local importance developed as also in the area west of Butor and in the Carpathians forefield, he states, adding that German formations in this sector successfully concluded operations to improve their positions and in the course of the fighting annihilated one Soviet battalion.

U.S. AID POLICY HIT BY CHIANG'S PRESS

Ta Kung Pao Complains Chungking Only Getting Insignificant War Supplies

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 25.—Dissatisfaction with the amount of assistance received from the United States was expressed in the Chungking newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, commenting on President Roosevelt's 15th Lend-Lease report to Congress, according to a dispatch received here.

The amount of supplies given Chungking "can hardly be considered satisfactory," the paper complained adding that "comparatively speaking, the amount of supplies that have reached us is too insignificant."

Pointing out that Roosevelt's report to Congress stated that less than 12 per cent of the total amount of supplies distributed by the United States have been shipped to East Asia and the Pacific war theaters, the journal complained that the supplies "distributed among the three great theaters of war in the East extending from Australia to India and China, from whatever point of view, are altogether too small to cope with the needs of these three theaters."

Assailing Roosevelt's comment "Chungking is being helped to the utmost of ability and the tonnage of supplies carried into Chungking each month by air is now 15 times that of a year ago," the Ta Kung Pao declared "15 times" seemed a fairly satisfactory number, but in proportion to the total of aid and in view of the very negligible amount of aid Chungking has received in the past, "this multiplication can hardly be considered as satisfactory."

The decisive battles which Roosevelt mentioned in his report can hardly be expected to be prosecuted favorably, the paper asserted, in view of such an insignificant amount of Lend-Lease aid distributed to East Asia particularly to Chungking.

The paper continued, "If the strategic value of the China theater is not slighted, we are of the opinion that not only the quantity to Chungking should be increased, but means of transportation of such aid should be expedited.

Badoglio's Envoy in Moscow

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 25.—The Moscow radio reported today that Pietro Guaroni, Ambassador from the Badoglio regime to the Soviet Union, had arrived in Moscow by plane. It is recalled that the Kremlin in consternation of the United States and Britain recognized the Badoglio regime headed by the Italian rebel leader, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, several weeks ago without consulting or notifying the Washington or London Governments.

F.D.R. May See Churchill

Special

LISBON, May 25.—The London Daily Herald quoted "reliable sources" today as predicting the arrival of President Franklin Roosevelt in London this summer to confer with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, according to a London dispatch.

Nippon Units Blast 32 Enemy Aircraft Raiding Otorishima

(Continued From Page 1)

on the Japanese side was slight.

Hostile Destroyer Damaged

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, May 26.—An enemy destroyer was damaged and set ablaze near Wotje Island in the Marshall Group on the morning of May 23 when two destroyers attempted to bombard the island. Immediately giving battle, Japanese Forces damaged and set on fire one of the invading craft and repulsed the other.

2 Downed, 2 Set Ablaze

Domei

SOUTH CHINA SEA BASE, May 26.—Our warships cruising in the South China Sea area encountered four enemy B-24 bombers last Saturday afternoon. Immediately, the Japanese shot down two planes and set ablaze two others in the ensuing combat.

Warships Down Foe Craft

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 26.—Japanese warships shot down one enemy plane in an engagement with 10 enemy P-40 fighters that came over the Anking sector along the Yangtze River on the afternoon of May 22. No damage was caused to our side.

ENEMIES SMASHED IN NU RIVER SECTOR

Foe in Lishuikow Area Retreats Northeastward—Fukawng Counter-Drive Foiled

By N. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, May 24.—In the Nu River area, the offensive and annihilative operations of the Japanese ground and air forces have been progressing daily, and the counter-attacking enemy troops have been smashed at every point.

The large enemy force that was dispersed by our forestalling operations in the Nu River area last autumn, again sent the 36th, 116th, 198th and 120th divisions to the sector in front of our position.

Powerful Japanese Units in the Lishuikow sector, under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment, launched a furious attack on May 19 and smashed the foe who retreated to the northeastern area. Two hundred bodies were abandoned by the enemy.

Launching a pincer operation on the night of the following day, the Japanese dealt fatal blows to the enemy in the area north of Tatantze. In this engagement, the foe suffered several hundred casualties.

Meanwhile, in the Fukawng sector, the counter-offensive of the combined U.S.-Chungking troops has been frustrated. On May 12, the newly organized 22nd Division of the U.S.-Chungking forces, with 30 tanks in the lead, attacked our first firing line in the area on the right bank of the XX River.

Promptly intercepting the enemy forces, the Japanese Units completely smashed them. In this battle, 14 enemy tanks were set ablaze and six were put out of action.

"Build Greater East Asia we will,
With fiery spirit and iron will."

SANKŌ
KABUSIKI KAISYA

President: TAKENOSUKE ITOH
Vice-President: HIKOE KISIMOTO

Successors to
C. ITOH & CO., LTD.
KISHIMOTO SHOTEN, LTD.
MARUBENI SHOTEN, LTD.

Subscribed Capital: ¥36,000,000

EXPORT BUSINESS:
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IMPORT BUSINESS:
Raw Cotton, Wool, Pulp, Minerals, etc.

Head Office:
KITAHAMA, OSAKA

"Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won"

KAWANISHI KŌKŪKI K.K.
(KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT CO. LTD.)
NIPPON

President:
RYOZO KAWANISHI

UNITY OF JAPANESE IN WAR REITERATED

Captain Takase Reveals Reasons for Japan's Victory in 1905 Over Russian Fleet

"There were three important factors which made Japan victorious in the Russo-Japanese War. First, all the Japanese people had fully realized the war objective. Ever since the Triple Intervention, all the people in the country had resolved to beat Russia, going through terrible hardships and privations. Secondly, perfect unity prevailed among the Army, Navy and the people. Lastly, as in the case of the Imperial Army, the Imperial Navy, faithfully abiding by Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo's instructions. "One gun which scores 100 per cent of hits is a match for 100 enemy guns each of which scores only 1 per cent, displayed its real strength to the full, thus bringing about a great victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea."

So declared Captain Goro Takase of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the 39th Navy Day.

The gist of his statement follows:

"At the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War the people of the world, underestimating Japan's fighting power, thought that it would never win victory. But, contrary to their expectations, once Japan rose in arms it displayed its great war power and won victory over Russia.

"Needless to say, the War of Greater East Asia is far greater in scale and more complicated than the Russo-Japanese War, but the objective of these two wars is the same.

"Japan was obliged to fight Russia in order to defend itself because Russia was not only menacing the independence of Korea but was attempting to disturb the peace of the Orient. The current war was caused because the United States and Britain were harboring the sinister design to dominate East Asia, which obviously presented a threat to Japan's existence.

"Both America and Britain, regarding Japan as the biggest obstacle hindering their schemes in East Asia, brought economic and political pressure to bear on Japan. If Japan had allowed them to have a free hand, the fate facing the people of the Empire would have been nothing short of starvation. And, as a result of that, if Japan had collapsed, it would have brought extreme misery to the entire people of East Asia, for the fate of the Greater East Asiatic peoples depends on the fate of Japan.

"Thus, it will be seen that Japan rose in arms against the United States and Britain not only to protect itself but also to safeguard the entire people of Greater East Asia.

"The Russo-Japanese War was only a battle between two Powers with the other nations of the world remaining neutral, but the present war is being participated in by many nations. It is a total war with the belligerents fully realizing that it will be a struggle to the bitter end.

"In the present conflict, there have been many incidents which have bared the brutality of the Anglo-Americans. Frequent bombing attacks on Japanese hospital ships and the murdering of wounded Japanese soldiers on the Solomon front, who were crushed to death by American tanks, are just a few examples of the brutal acts committed by the Americans and British. We are now waging a life-or-death struggle against the most brutal nations in the world—the United States and Britain.

"Needless to say, perfect unity among the armed forces, the Government and the people is an absolute requisite in wartime. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War this unity was complete. There was nothing left to be desired with regard to the close cooperation between the Imperial Army and Navy as was eloquently attested to later by historians of Germany, Britain and the United States. They wrote that Japan had set a fine example of combined operations by the army and navy at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

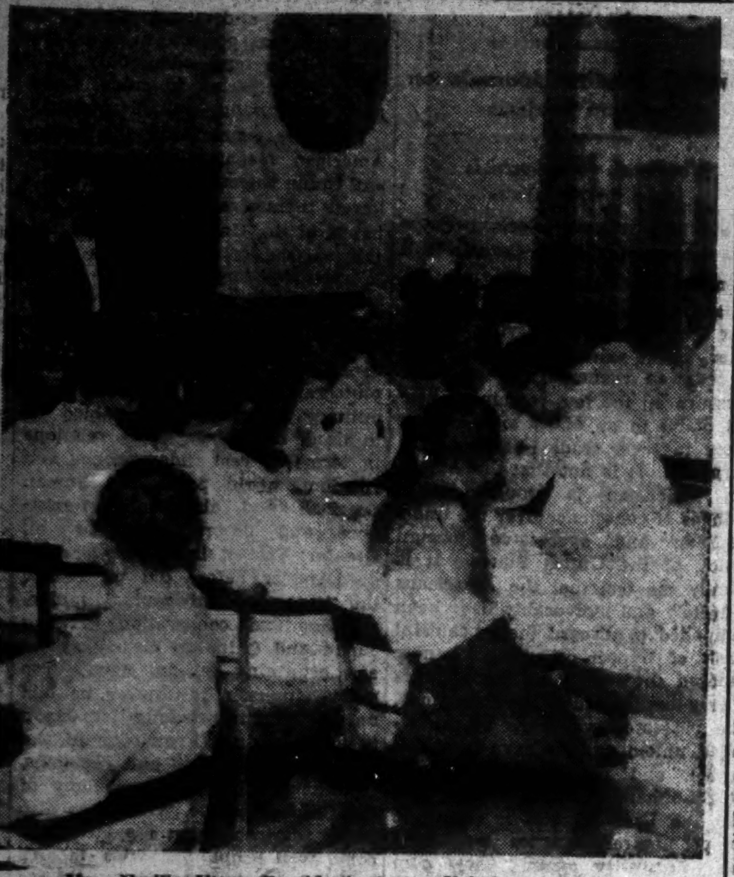
"The War of Greater East Asia is a total war. Unless the full strength of the soldiers at the front and the people at home is pitted against the foe, victory would be impossible.

"Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the people, Japan's production of planes, ships and other war arms is steadily increasing. Unlike the situation in the United States where arms production has already neared its limit, Japan's output will continue to increase. This was what Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo told the nation sometime ago. He declared that Japan's production of planes and ships had been increased greatly. With the increase in arms production and with the corresponding strengthening of our fighting power, it is indisputable that final victory will be ours.

"The close collaboration between the Imperial Army and Navy has been traditional ever since the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. Reports of correspondents of the Military Press Corps, who have returned from the front, well describe how the men of the Army and Navy are wholeheartedly cooperating with each other.

"The most powerful enemy in the current war is the American navy in the Pacific battle zone. Therefore, the outcome of the war will be decided in that theater of war. The Imperial Navy has now become an important element for winning victory in the present war just as it had been at the time of the Battle of the Japan Sea which paved the way for victory. Recalling the Russo-Japanese War on this memorable occasion, the Imperial Navy feels keenly the grave responsibility imposed upon it."

Honor Nippon Heroes



Mrs. Emille Etter, President of the Yokohama-Tokyo German Women's Society, delivering a welcome speech to Japanese wounded officers and soldiers at a tea party given in their honor at the German Club on Friday.

N.Y.K. HEAD EXTOLS SEAMEN'S EFFORTS

Reports Good Progress Made By Company Before Shareholders' General Meeting

The spirit of bravery and gallantry shown by the officers and crew members of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha vessels was extolled by Hisanobu Terai, president of the N.Y.K., in his address delivered before the shareholders' semi-annual general meeting held in Tokyo on Friday.

The president further said that, after fully providing for the customary reserve fund, etc., to the extent of ¥5,166,000, the net profit for the half-year ending March 31, was, in round figures, ¥9,511,000. By adding to this net profit the amount brought forward from the previous term, ¥3,688,000, a total of ¥13,200,000 was obtained. Of this amount, the directors proposed to set apart ¥2,500,000 as provision for taxes, ¥2,000,000 as a further reserve for the extension of services and equipment, ¥1,000,000 as a special reserve, ¥175,000 for directors' and auditors' fees, ¥150,000 as a supplementary bonus for the staff and ¥3,690,000 (corresponding to 8 per cent per annum), as a dividend to the shareholders, thereby carrying forward a net balance of ¥3,685,000.

The president said that during the term under review, despite manifold adverse circumstances, the company's earnings were almost the same as those for the previous term, only a little over two per cent less, while the disbursements showed a decrease of slightly over three per cent. The latter result was in great measure due to the faithful collaboration of the company's staff ashore and afloat with the fundamental policy of the directors and to the willing obedience to their general orders for strict economy and careful avoidance of waste and extravagance. The president wished to express his co-directors' as well as his own high appreciation of this result.

Concerning the conduct of business, Mr. Terai said that, the source of its earnings was limited to a narrow scale of transport service and restricted local trade. The N.Y.K. was fortunate, however, in that it could make profit enough to warrant an eight per cent dividend, and, as customary to write off the company's regulation apportionments for depreciation, reserve, insurance, etc., besides making provision for taxes, a fund for further extension of services and equipment and special reserve. Thus, the strength of the company's already well-known solid financial foundation has been still further added to during the past several terms despite the war conditions.

The president stated with renewed pride that the company's numerous vessels are doing good work as transports under Army and Navy requisition, and reiterated with emphasis his co-directors' as well as his own thanks for, and appreciation of the faithfulness of the captains, officers, and crews of the N.Y.K. vessels, as also to some members of the shore staff in the performance of their duties with a lofty spirit of bravery and gallantry by exposing themselves to the utter risk of their lives. The president could not find words adequately to express his sympathy with those who actually sacrificed their lives in the determined execution of their duties. Proper relief measures were being carried out for the bereaved families, he said.

REICH LADIES INVITE WOUNDED SOLDIERS

270 Guests Attend Tea Party Given by Local German Women's Society

A reception in honor of 270 wounded Japanese soldiers and sailors, their officers and attending nurses, was held on Friday by members of the Yokohama-Tokyo German Women's Society at the local German Club in Kojimachi from 3 p.m.

The program opened with a speech of welcome by Mrs. Emille Etter, President of the Society, following which four German cultural films were shown.

After tea, which was served by the ladies of the Society, a program of piano and harmonica music was given by some of the members.

As souvenirs of their visit to the club, the guests at departure were given 400 books, relating to Germany and things German, to add to their hospital library. All the books are Japanese translations of German books.

Attending the reception were Ambassador and Mrs. H. G. Stahmer, the military and naval attaches and other members of the German Embassy.

To Visit Uchihara

The Burmese Special Research Commission is expected to visit the Uchihara Training Institute in Ibaraki prefecture today.

UGLY DIFFERENCES DIVIDE CHUNGKING

Chiang Urged to Quit Being Anglo-American Slave by Nanking Spokesman

Domei

NANKING, May 24.—Chungking was urged to take cognizance of the present situation in Greater East Asia and to reorient its route of progress in view of its utter loss of a war motive by the Spokesman of the National Government of China in a radio broadcast today.

Entitling his address, "Analysis of of the Imminent Danger Confronting Chungking," the National Government's Spokesman also stated that the movement for the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia was gaining momentum and that an epochal turning point had been reached in the history of Greater East Asia with Japan's policy toward China evincing concrete results and the Indian National Army marching on toward India.

Commenting on the faint enemy hopes of reopening the Burma route the Spokesman asks, "Will it be possible for America and Britain to reopen the Burma route and transport the much needed war materials to Chungking? From the present fighting power of America and Britain we should say it was impossible for them to recapture the Burma route nor would Chungking be able to continue resistance even if supplies did reach Chiang's capital.

"The Anglo-Americans are not concerned with Chungking's plight so much as the outcome of the war in Europe and the danger threatening India. They are seeking to ward off the menace to their own interests at Chungking's expense and it is for this reason only that America and Britain vociferously acclaim the aid-Chungking policy. The United States' Vice-President Henry Wallace's visit to Chungking is but an attempt to cajole the Chinese people into docile subservience to Anglo-American designs.

"Reports have reached us that Chungking recently dispatched 200,000 men to the Indo-Burmese border. Chungking has been cunningly made use of in order to lessen the burden for the Anglo-Americans. The activities of the Chungking forces are under the constant watch of the American-British air forces. What does Chungking expect to gain by this? Does Chungking think that the Burma route will be reopened?

"The Indian masses have arisen to break the bondage of American-British imperialism. What advantage will China gain by Chungking dispatching a large force to the Indo-Burmese border? None. On the contrary, Chungking's forces will only hamper the advance of the Indian National Army, lead by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Government of Azad Hind, who is bent on crushing the British, the ringleader in the exploitation of East Asia."

Touching on the political situation, the National Government Spokesman remarked that "Chungking's alliance with the Chinese Communists and the American-British camp has engendered numerous conflicting views and frictions. The command of the Chungking forces has been taken by the Americans and Chungking has also been deprived of free military action on account of the Communist faction. Thus no possibility exists of a solution of Chungking and American-British relations. Nor is there any possibility of a formula being found for the Chungking and the Chinese Communist differences.

"Placed in such an intolerable position, Chungking must view the situation from a different angle and seek to discover the road to salvation. It is the thought of the course Chungking may take upon calm reflection of facts from an entirely new viewpoint that is making America and Britain so apprehensive.

"If Chungking agrees that resistance is futile, let her dwell on the vista of a united, peaceful nation. Just as Chungking has courageously resisted in war, it is the earnest hope of the 450,000,000 inhabitants of China that Chungking will be equally courageous, upon calm reflection of the present situation, in making its choice of peace or senseless war."

East Asia Round-Up

Opening Spinning Mill

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 26.—Java's largest spinning and weaving mill was recently completed by a Japanese firm somewhere in eastern Java and it will be formally opened on May 27 on the occasion of Japan's Navy Day. The establishment is the first of the kind to be opened in Java since the outbreak of the current war.

Bolsters Economic Setup

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 26.—The first meeting of the Preparatory Committee to establish a new economic structure was held on May 20 at the local headquarters of the Java Service Corps. The committee decided to create five subcommittees on general affairs, spiritual movement and promotion of commerce, industrial enterprises of cooperative organ, and finance.

School Enrollment Increases

Domei

SINGARADJA, May 24.—The number of native children who enrolled in the elementary school in April in Bali Island totaled 49,700 of which 37,600 are boys. Compared with last year, it shows an increase of more than 15,000.

Celebes Japanese Donate

Domei

MACASSAR, May 26.—Shirts, towels, underwear and handkerchiefs including three large bath-towels and three handkerchiefs donated by a Japanese girl, totaling more than 1,000 were presented to the Japanese Forces stationed in Amboina Island by the Japanese residents here.

Women Send Petition

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 26.—Three Indonesian women residing in Jogjakarta Sultanate recently presented to the Japanese authorities there a petition expressing their ardent wish to participate in the defense of Java.

Filipino Students Coming

Domei

MANILA, May 26.—Burning with an ardent desire to know Japan, a group of 25 Filipino Government students who have just completed a three-month training course, will arrive in Japan in the near future.

Pushing Rice Cultivation

Domei

MENADO, May 26.—Greater Sangi Island and Taroena Island of the Greater Sangi Group situated in the northern tip of Minahasa Peninsula, Celebes, with a population of 90,000 and 20,000 respectively are now eagerly contributing toward the increased production of rice by clearing wooded areas under the guidance of the Japanese authorities.

Post Office Reopened

Special

MANILA, May 24.—Twenty-five more post offices transacting postal savings bank and money order business were recently reopened including nine in Camarines Sur Province; three in Ilocos Sur; four in Nueva Ecija; four in Rizal; two in Sorsogon; two in Tayabas and one in Palawan. Postal agencies have also been set up in Oquendo and Santa Rita both in Samar Province.

Opera Contest Opens

Special

MANILA, May 24.—In an effort to stimulate cultural development in the Philippines, prizes totaling 7,000 pesos will be given semi-annually to authors and composers of best Filipino operas and dramas to be selected by the board of judges under the auspices of the Filipino National Theater. The first semi-annual contest is scheduled to close by the end of this month and the winners will be made known on June 19, on the 83rd birthday anniversary of Dr. Jose Rizal.

Building New Canal

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, May 24.—The agrarian district of Adikarto, which has been under the jurisdiction of Sultan Pakoealamah, will be relieved from annual droughts during the dry season and from floods during the rainy season when a 13-kilometer canal will be completed this October before the advent of the rainy season.

Average U.S. Soldier Still Does Not Know Why He Has to Fight

Special

RANGOON, May 23.—Despite the elapse of about two and a half years, the average American soldier still does not know definitely what he is fighting for, it was pointed out recently in the American magazine, Time, which came into possession of the authorities here. The following is a list of 12 answers given by doughboys in response to the query "What Are You Fighting For?" (1) "It beats me, neighbor." (2) "Security." (3) "To keep the freedom we had before the war." (4) "Ultimate protection of my family." (5) "To preserve democracy." (6) "I don't know." (7) "To be able to go home and stay there." (8) "For a better world." (9) "Survival." (10) "Because I have to, I ain't mad at nobody." (11) "I love my kins and hate to see them just pawns." (12) "For the preservation of hot dogs and ice cream sodas."

MANCHOU TO COMMEND 54 LEADING SCIENTISTS

Domei

HSINKING, May 25.—For outstanding contributions to the State in the field of science, 54 persons have been selected recently for official commendation and the ceremony for presentation of awards will be held tomorrow at the State Council.

Thirty-two out of the 54 persons will receive decorations and 22, certificates of merit.

Among the persons who will be officially commended are Tokuo Homma and Tokuhei Kuga, who supervised the construction of the Fengman hydro-electric power dam; Yutaka Kobota, Masaharu Tamaoki and Tokihiko Sato, who supervised the equally gigantic Yalu hydro-electric power dam; Kenji Hasegawa and Koji Yano for the vital role they played in facilitating the construction of a kind of up-to-date blast furnace at the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Corporation, and Yuichiro Oka and Kanou Maekawa for contributing, planning and constructing ultra-high-tension electric power transmission lines.

Masuzo Shikata, chairman of the Committee for commendation and president of the Continental Institute of Sciences, declared that all these persons who were selected for honor are men who have distinguished themselves in the field of scientific research and that "their contributions are proving invaluable to the prosecution of the war today."

Manchoukuo to Honor War Heroes at Rites Scheduled on May 30

Domei

HSINKING, May 26.—Annual spring rites for the souls of those war heroes who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the State will be solemnly observed throughout Manchoukuo on May 30. On the occasion, 300 souls including 72 Manchoukuo war heroes will be newly enshrined in the Hsinking War Monument.

COMMODITIES MOVEMENT ALONG YANGTZE EASED

Step Taken by Nippon Authorities to Expedite Rice Delivery Into Shanghai

Special

NANKING, May 25.—The Japanese authorities in China have moderated the provisional regulations concerning the control over the movement of commodities in the region of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and thereby prompting the flow of rice into Shanghai. The measure is to be effective today. It is recalled that the above regulation has been in force since March 11 of last year.

In response to this Japanese measure for the amelioration of the peoples' livelihood, the National Government also took steps to abolish a part of its wartime provisional regulations concerning the control over the movement of commodities.

In the statement issued today, the Japanese Embassy authorities declared that steps had been taken in accordance with the policy of both the Japanese and Chinese authorities aiming at the promotion of the welfare of the people in China.

It added that the exclusion of the provision concerning rice from the control regulations on the commodities movement will expedite the inflow of rice into the Shanghai area which is under the rational control of the Shanghai Municipality and the Rice Control Association.

Cabinet Hears Kishi

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held within the Imperial Palace on Friday. Following the report made by Nobusuke Kishi, Minister without Portfolio, on various pending questions, the meeting adjourned at 12:50 p.m.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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SHOES for four-year old. Please apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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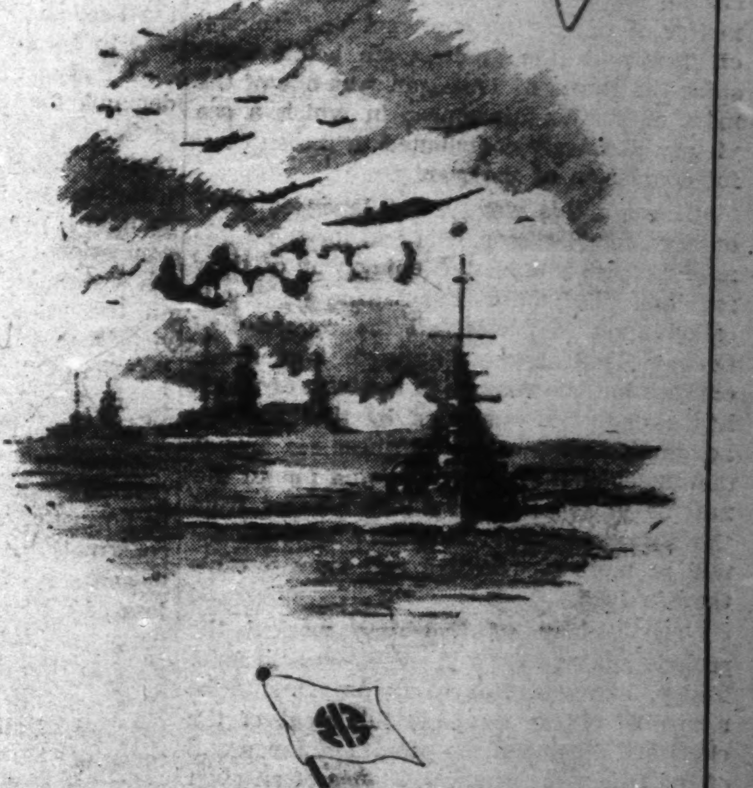

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Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1944

Navy Day

More than at any period since the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea almost two score years ago, the Navy Day which is being celebrated throughout the Japanese Empire today is impregnated with incomparable significance. May 27 is not merely a day set aside for the annual remembrance of the matchless, world-shaking victory of the Japanese Navy off Tsushima in 1905 over the Czarist Russian fleet; today it is a day of re-dedication to the peerless, dauntless ideal of the Japanese Navy which was conceived and constructed for the supreme task of ensuring to the peoples of East Asia their inalienable freedom and independence.

Over the blue sweep of the limitless Pacific and the Indian Oceans, the Japanese armada is today engaged in shielding the entire continent of Asia from the unscrupulous vandals of the West. The magnitude of its responsibilities has, indeed, been increased a thousand-fold. At the time the Navy Day was first established to commemorate the breath-taking victory of the Japanese Fleet under Admiral Heihachiro Togo, perhaps no one ever anticipated that the function of the Japanese Navy would be enlarged to defend such far-flung ramparts of Japanese defenses as it is doing now in the current war. But it is one of the signal characteristics of the Japanese Navy that, despite this change brought about by the world situation, there has been no change whatever in the purpose for which it was originally conceived as an instrument primarily for defense.

On May 27, 1905 when Admiral Togo utterly annihilated the Russian Baltic Fleet which was being sent to Vladivostok, the purpose of the Japanese Navy was to defend Northern Asia from the encroachments of a Power which threatened to disturb the peace of the Orient. The crushing defeat of the Russian Baltic Fleet clinched the war; the disintegration of the enemy's land defenses on the plains of Manchuria became only a matter of time. The overwhelming triumph off Tsushima, the greatest sea achievement since the Battle of Trafalgar, was one of the most outstanding instances in which a sea victory decisively contributed to the successful conclusion of the war.

Through this victory, the Japanese Navy ensured for Northern Asia and for the Japanese Empire unmolested enjoyment of their freedom. But today, the Japanese Navy is called upon to protect all the countries of Greater East Asia. The task is perforce onerous but the reward—a foretaste of which has already been obtained by the sweeping accomplishments of the Japanese sea arm at the outset of the war which won for all the nations in the Southern Pacific relief from the threat of Anglo-American domination—will be more far-reaching and more durable than in 1905.

The victory off Tsushima marked the prelude to a new era of freedom for East Asia. Today, however, Navy Day promises to be a symbol of the complete fulfilment of the cherished dreams of the peoples of Japan and of the Orient for a new existence of an even greater untrammelled independence. The Japanese Navy will not fail in its mission; in this modern leviathan of the sea, the billion peoples of Greater East Asia repose their entire trust and their hope.

Churchill's List of Failures

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech last Wednesday opening the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons must be considered one of the most disappointing performances of his whole career. Seldom has this spectacular orator who, whatever his glaring deficiencies as a constructive statesman, is admittedly a past master of demagogic spellbindery been so ineffective as he was on this occasion. The reason for this mediocre performance must be found in the actual failure of British diplomacy during the past several weeks; even so expert a forensic dissimulator as Churchill could not cover up the truth.

The list of failures which Churchill was forced to admit was indeed a formidable one. Tacitly confessing the lack of concrete results ensuing from the recent Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and acknowledging the prevalant widespread criticism of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Churchill weakly sought to gloss over these subjects with the evasively vague remark that the Dominion Prime Ministers had expressed a cordial agreement in the "general conduct" of foreign affairs and "utmost confidence" in Eden. Not one concrete particular could Churchill cite in sustantiation.

Churchill also was forced to admit the failure of British attempts to coerce Turkey into entering the war. Revealing that Britain had hoped to force Turkey into the war by February or March by withholding promised shipments of arms, he confessed that these hopes had faded and that Turkey would not become involved. But he also indicated at the same time that Britain would not leave Turkey alone in the future, for in his resentful and antagonistic reference to Turkey's "exaggerated attitude of caution" and in the recent charges in the British press of alleged Soviet plans for the creation of an autonomous Soviet Republic of Istanbul and the Dardanelles, there is evidenced a malicious British intention to seek revenge by stirring up ill-will between Turkey and the Soviet Union. To such destructive and vicious depths has British diplomacy fallen in the absence of any positive achievements!

Churchill also admitted the failure of British attempts to bring about a resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and the exiled Polish Government. His statement that any regulation of the vexed Polish border question would have to be "at the expense of Germany" was a clear confession that Britain had abandoned its support of the Polish Government's pretensions to the regions of Soviet interest. And this despite the fact that Britain had previously so conspicuously instigated and abetted the claims of the Polish extremists!

Churchill also admitted the failure of Britain's policy in Yugoslavia. His announcement of the British Government's abandonment of the Mihailovitch faction and the switching of support to Marshal Tito can only mean an abject though grudging retreat of British influence before the growing Soviet power, whatever artificially forced praises he may belatedly concoct on behalf of Tito to justify the volte face in Britain's Balkan policy.

Churchill's one and only reference to the "Western Front", and that in a jocular vein, can only mean the admission of still another failure. It was a confession that despite all the extravagant propaganda which had been recently circulated about the imminence of the Second Front, Britain has yet been unable to do anything tangible about it.

Finally Churchill's reiteration of the demand for the "unconditional surrender" of Germany and Japan and his proposal of a revived League of Nations—but one which this time would bristle with "overwhelming military power"—constitute the greatest confession of all of the bankruptcy of British statesmanship. Not only are they based on the preposterous assumption of British victory, which is unimaginable. Such a fanatic idea as "unconditional surrender" and an international league supported by "overwhelming military power" means nothing but an atavistic reversion to the rule of blind passion backed by brute force. There can be no justice, no international cooperation, no constructive world society through such means. It means perpetual strife and the loss of all hopes of lasting world peace. It proves the failure of British statesmanship to rise to the heights of decency, restraint, justice, and constructive intelligence demanded of all great nations in the world of today.

With such inescapable facts proclaiming the patent failure of recent British diplomacy, it is no wonder that the latest speech of even glib-tongued Churchill could be nothing more than a dull and disheartened recital of alibis.

A Year Ago Today

May 27, 1943

Within the past four months from January to April, warehouses, supply equipment and transportation facilities in Egypt were attacked by rioting people 256 times, the Egyptian Government announced today, proving how serious the public unrest is due to the food shortage in Egypt.

* * *

The Australian Treasury announced today that the war budget approved by the Australian Parliament amounted to 1,084,000,000 pounds sterling. Of the total war budget, 450,000,000 pounds will be obtained by floating bonds, 350,000,000 pounds by tax revenue, and the remaining 284,000,000 pounds by short-term loans.

Advance of Bose's Army

Serious Nature of Menace Confronting Chungking Admitted by Enemy Camp

By KOJI BESSHO
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

In an interview which he granted to the press on March 21, immediately after the issue of his historic statement in regard to the breaking through of the Indo-Burmese border by the Japanese-Indian forces, Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India, stressed the far-reaching effects which it would produce on the Chungking regime. He expressed the confidence that the developments of this particular campaign would compel the Chungking leaders to reconsider their attitude seriously.

As Subhas Bose pointed out, the Chungking leaders who, in defiance of the advice of their fellow Asiatics, have been adhering stubbornly to their wrongful course now find themselves in a serious quandary. Reduced to straits militarily and politically, they are in utter consternation and disappointment.

Serious Situation Admitted

The very serious nature of the menace to which Chungking is exposed in the new situation is admitted by the enemy camp itself. It was broadcast from Chungking on March 24, for example, that, in view of the fact that Assam is not only very important strategically but is on Joseph Stilwell's Indo-Chinese air route, the Japanese army would surely attack it relentlessly with the object of severing the supply route to Chungking. The anti-Axis Headquarters in southeastern Asia also admitted that in the event of the loss of Imphal, the communication line of Stilwell's army operating in the Fukawng Valley would be exposed to a grave menace.

Chungking's great embarrassment and consternation is regarded indifferently by Britain who is responsible for the direction of the border operations. She has already discarded the oft-repeated slogan of the recovery of Burma in favor of that of the defense of India. In his broadcast on March 26, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, simply stated that seeing that Britain had already suffered a staggering blow at the hands of the Japanese army, her best efforts in the theaters of war in India and in the Bay of Bengal would be directed to the assistance of the American force so as to realize contact between Chungking and America. This lukewarm statement has naturally served to intensify the discontent of America and Chungking with Britain. Due to the lack of unity in sentiment and policy in the Anglo-American-Chungking camp, bad blood is being created between Britain, who is bent on the defense of India, and America, who is eager to secure a speedy contact between Chungking and herself in the belief that delay in aiding exhausted Chungking involves the danger of making a Badoglio of Chungking, with the result that the plan to create a second front on the Chinese Continent will fall through. Antagonism is in the meantime growing between Britain and Chungking due to the latter's increasing contempt for the former who has betrayed her crass impotence. Further, it is noticed that there is a gradual estrangement of feeling between Chungking and America because the latter and her troops in China are ambitious to establish control over Chungking.

Feeling Deteriorates

Particularly noteworthy is a marked deterioration of feeling between America and Chungking for which the anti-Axis defeat on the Indo-Burmese border furnished the occasion. The failure of the Chungking army under General Wei Li-huang on the Nu River to take any positive action when Stilwell's army was threatened with isolation as the result of the advance of the Japanese-Indian forces across the border caused high discontent among the Americans with Chungking, and the American press was very bitter in its criticism of Chungking. The New Republic, an American weekly, in its recent issue, gave free vent to its sentiment against Chungking. In an editorial entitled "Confusion in East Asia," the journal warned Chungking that if it is to continue its present attitude of leaving active resistance against Japan in the hands of the Chinese Communist Army, itself doing nothing beyond maintaining the posture of hostility, America and Britain will have to support the Yenan regime instead of the Chungking Administration.

On the other hand, Chungking contends that although friendly relationship between America and itself is maintained on the basis of America's training of Chinese airmen, the presence in China of Brigadier-General Claire Chennault's volunteer air force, the creation of the 14th air force, training by American officers of Chungking troops in India and in China, the supply of materials to Chiang by the Indo-Chinese air route, the formation of the mixed Sino-American air force, Sino-American cooperative campaign in Burma and America's grant of loans to Chungking, this friendship is only nominal and it does not apply to the Chinese masses. It then proceeds to demand America's faithful fulfilment of all her promises to Chungking. The Ta Kung Pao in its editorial on "Accord between America and Chungking," says: "The Chungking expeditionary army will harbor prejudice against the American army unless Stilwell's declaration finds general application that the officers and men of the American and Chiang's armies are given the same food and the same comforts and are sharing hardships. Liaison officers and interpreters are in request in order to remove discord and antagonism born of the language difficulty and the sense of racial superiority on the part of American soldiers who are generally of low education."

Sentiment Shared by All

The sentiment of the Chungking expeditionary army, as pointed out by the Ta Kung Pao, is certainly the sentiment of all in the entire area under the jurisdiction of the Chungking regime also. The reason why the paper confined its observation to the Chungking expeditionary army is presumably that consumed, as it is, with discontent with America, Chungking has to be as mealy-mouthed as possible from the necessity of obtaining America's positive aid.

Many episodes that came to light on the Indo-Burmese front bespeak the cruel treatment of which the officers and men of the Chungking army are victims at the hands of Americans. The poor Chungking officers and men are told by the Americans that they are none other than what has been given over in payment of the American arms supplied to Chungking and that they would therefore be shot immediately if they dared to retreat an inch. It is said that a Chungking soldier who was taken prisoner on the Indo-Burmese border declared in a frenzied tone that it was his intention to beat America and Britain after defeating the Japanese. The officers and men of the Chungking army who are treated so cruelly by American and British officers are witnesses of the triumph entry of the Indian National Army into India. They are also acquainted with the truth about the anti-British movement which is sweeping over India. Nor are they ignorant of the fact that, composed, as it is, of pro-British and opportunist members, the Indian Central Assembly thought fit to reject the budget for the new fiscal year introduced by the Government or that the representatives of all circles in India have demanded the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Apprehensive of the possible secession of the Chungking army from the Anglo-American camp, which they fear would produce very grave effects on the populace under the jurisdiction of the Chungking regime, the Chungking authorities are, as urged by the Ta Kung Pao, asking America to take steps to prevent prejudice against America from being created, out of their desire to maintain collaboration with America. In other words, they are striving to see that the advance of the Japanese-Indian forces into India does not produce grave military and political effects.

Chungking's Drift Analyzed

Whither is the Chungking Administration drifting? We must try to fathom the reason why the Chungking army is doing nothing beyond maintaining the posture of hostility against the Japanese, leaving the task of active resistance in the hands of the Communist Army and why the Yunnan army is continuing its strategic attitude of inactivity despite the demand of America, Britain and the Chinese Communist Party for action. It is also important to find out whether it was for cooperative operations with America and Britain, in the true sense of the term, that the Chungking expeditionary army was sent into India.

Chiang Kai-shek is inwardly distrustful of America and Britain, though he is outwardly maintaining the attitude of reliance on them. He is also secretly resolved on the elimination of the Chinese Communist Party. This double-faced policy is now being exposed by America and Britain as well as by the Chinese Communist Party. It is likely that the Anglo-American influences will develop more complex and sinister phases with the progress of the war situation in East Asia, while Chungking will be obliged to put an end to its double-faced policy.

Fruits of Wisdom

Visits are for the most part neither more nor less than inventions for discharging upon our neighbors somewhat of our own unendurable weight.—Nicole.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

No Peace for Neutrals

(From the Noon Extra)

It is not without regret perhaps that Secretary of State Cordell Hull abandoned the last pretense that the United States is fighting for the four freedoms "for everyone everywhere in the world" when he recently renewed economic and political pressure on the few remaining neutral States in an effort to force the latter to sever trade relations with Germany. It is not that the American statesman is troubled with twinges of conscience over the undemocratic and aggressive foreign policy of the United States. It is merely the fact that the Americans definitely and irrevocably have been compelled to discard their beautiful mask of hypocrisy and have now exposed themselves as the enemies of freedom instead of the champions. The professed war aims of the so-called united nations have been discarded; and no amount of legal sleight-of-hand can disguise the fact that the United States is trying to compel neutral countries to abandon their neutrality against their own interest.

Sweden, Turkey and Spain are the specific victims of the latest act of aggression committed by the United States. These countries have been told in as many words that they are not to trade with Germany under penalty of dire consequences. International law is not taken into account, nor is the welfare of the people of these countries considered. Because their neutrality is inconvenient to the American cause, the American Secretary of State has not hesitated to demand that this inconvenience be removed.

To the casual observer this ruthlessness on the part of the United States might appear indicative of great latent power. It suggests the confidence of a nation so sure of its strength that it can commit illegal acts of aggression and get away with it. But the truth goes deeper than that.

If the Anglo-American leaders really were confident of their ability to end the war in Europe this year, there would be no need to exert pressure on neutrals to sever trade relations with Germany. A few more months of trade could not possibly affect Germany's war potential perceptibly one way or the other; and it would be worthwhile for the Anglo-Americans to endure a measure of inconvenience in order to preserve their pretense as the champions of freedom.

But the fact of the matter is that they are afraid to seek a decision on the field of battle. They may eventually be compelled to make good their promise of a second front in Western Europe; but until there is no alternative left they will continue to divert attention from their military inactivity by vigorously prosecuting the war against neutrals.

The Anglo-American terror raids on the Reich have failed to break German morale or affect German war production. Since Germany cannot be bombed out of the war, the enemy is trying to intensify the starvation blockade and to cut off a few more sources of raw materials. They will fail again as they have failed in the past; for even the neutrals realize the false front behind which the Anglo-Americans are parading. And they are not likely to surrender their neutrality, their freedom and their honor for the dubious protection and friendship of a gang of frauds.

Knowing Each Other

(From The Shanghai Times)

Japan and China should know each other better. Without knowing each other sufficiently, these two leading nations of Greater East Asia will hardly be able to make their cooperation as close as it should be in prosecuting the war and securing peace and prosperity, and every race and people in Asia, and consequently in the rest of the world. Much has already been said about mutual understanding and cooperation between Japan and China. Now it is high time that all Japanese and Chinese people should study each other in good earnest, that they may be able to know and understand each other better, promote their cooperation in the war and thus contribute to world peace and human progress, as well as to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region and a new world order of lasting peace and justice. In fact mutual understanding and cooperation can be made possible only when the two parties concerned know each other fully well. It is also essential that the two parties are fully prepared and willing to understand and help each other. It is little use trying to make yourself understood unless you and the other party are willing to know and understand each other equally well. It may even be said such efforts, no matter how well meant, tend to cause misunderstanding instead of understanding. Therefore, it is imperative for Japan to study, know and understand China as thoroughly as possible at this juncture. Then and then only may China be expected to study, know and understand Japan properly.

Partly responsible for the Anglo-American machinations are Japan and China themselves, who have allowed themselves to play into the hands of the United States and Britain instead of helping each other in resisting Anglo-American political, economic and cultural aggression. However, the War of Greater East Asia, which was forced upon Japan by the Anglo-American plutocrats through economic and military intrigues, has enabled us to think of Sino-Japanese relations in terms of real independence and freedom, world peace and human progress, and, above all, co-existence and co-prosperity for all Greater East Asiatic nations. Indeed, never before did we realize the importance of mutual understanding and cooperation between Japan and China so clearly as we are beginning to do now. Too much emphasis can never be laid on the urgent necessity for Japan to gain a better knowledge of the psychology, habits and customs, traditions, culture and economy of the Chinese people, while it is also highly desirable that the latter become well acquainted with Japan's national structure, economy, sciences and technical arts as well as her military strength.

The importance of mutual knowledge and understanding in international relations is perhaps far greater than can ever be imagined. Even the present global war might have been averted, had the Anglo-American plutocrats known the Axis Powers a little better. In matters of such grave consequences superficial knowledge counts for very little. What is essential is deep sympathetic knowledge, which enables us to see the real aspirations and requirements of the people we know and understand with genuine sympathy. Such a sympathetic attitude is entirely lacking among the Anglo-American imperialists. It is therefore little wonder that they have long looked down upon us as inferior beings fit only for their domination and exploitation. Now that we have accepted their challenge for war, we should, as we certainly will, show them that we can emulate and excel them not only in science and industry but also in their own game of armed fighting in upholding justice for all mankind. This can be done as successfully as it should be only through perfect mutual understanding and cooperation between Japan and China.

Mountbatten's Predicament

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

The British left the door open for Mountbatten to retire with as much grace as he could muster should his Burma venture prove unsuccessful by advertising the fact that he was entrusted with one of the most difficult commands of the war and emphasizing the many geographical difficulties which his armies would have to encounter. That is what the British said publicly but what they said privately to the Americans must have been something very different. Otherwise there would not be so much heart-burning and recriminations in the Anglo-American camp which have been mounting daily and which have amounted to nothing less than wholesale condemnation of Mountbatten. The Americans are after Mountbatten's blood and since Churchill is now wholly subservient to Roosevelt and since Roosevelt cannot possibly afford to displease his American supporters at this time when he is bidding for a fourth term, the British commander might well have to relinquish his high-sounding title.

From all that has been reported from the neutral capitals it appears that the Americans expected Mountbatten to recapture Burma and reopen the Burma Road during the dry season which is now fast drawing to an end and they are gnashing their teeth and cursing Mountbatten for not achieving this objective which was planned in Washington and confirmed in Cairo. Poor Mountbatten has been forced into the ugly corner in which he finds himself today by the very Americans who now turn round and abuse him. The British commander hesitated for a long time before taking the plunge which has ended so disastrously in the Buthidaung sector. He hesitated not only because he was aware of the risk he was running but also because he was convinced of the utter impracticability of doing what the Americans wanted to do with the resources at his command. He also had a keen appreciation of the might and inexhaustible resources of the Imperial Japanese Army not from personal experience perhaps but from what Archibald Wavell, who was responsible for the first Arakan tragedy, must have told him. Under the circumstances Mountbatten's adventure was doomed to failure from the very beginning.

How far Joseph Stilwell himself was responsible for the disaster which overtook the British 7th Division has not yet been fully revealed, but it may be surmised that he had a direct responsibility. It has been reported that the Chungking troops on the Yunnan border who were under Stilwell's command, looked on passively while the British forces were being gradually annihilated. It may be taken for granted that Mountbatten expected Stilwell to provide every necessary aerial support not only for the Chungking troops but also for the British. Apparently the American commander was as much a looker-on as the Chungking troops. The reason why Stilwell was passive may be because he had not the means to be otherwise and the Chungking forces were practically immobilized because they have not the heart nor the necessary equipment to put up a fight. After the first Arakan tragedy, the responsibility for which he has publicly shouldered, Archibald Wavell was "kicked upstairs" to the comfortable job of Viceroy; after the second Arakan tragedy, for which Mountbatten cannot escape blame, he might similarly be elevated. It would be most surprising in any case if Churchill did not throw Mountbatten to the wolves, as he has thrown so many of his erstwhile friends.

REPORT OF U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

The New York Times published a report on March 3 as follows:

Twelve Federal Reserve Banks combined, assets: March 1, 1944—in thousand dollars—gold certificates on hand and due from the United States Treasury 19,303,570, redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes 242,142, other cash 348,656, total reserves 19,894,368 (nineteen million eight hundred ninety-four thousand three hundred sixty-eight), discounts and advances 37,110, industrial loans 9,919, United States Government securities: bills 6,347,051, certificates 2,696,240, notes 894,700, bonds 1,686,471, total United States Government securities—including guaranteed securities—11,624,462, total loans and securities 11,671,491 (eleven million six hundred seventy-one thousand four hundred ninety-one), due from foreign banks 136, Federal Reserve notes of other banks 74,517, uncollected items 1,726,483, bank premises 35,022, other assets 691,770, total assets 33,471,787 (thirty-three million four hundred seventy-one thousand seven hundred eighty-seven; March 3, 1943—in thousand dollars—gold certificates on hand and due from the United States Treasury 20,449,179, redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes 36,232, other cash 374,144, total reserves 20,859,555 (twenty million eight hundred fifty-nine thousand five hundred fifty-five), discounts and advances 11,734, industrial loans 13,040, United States Government securities: bills 1,497,962, certificates 788,875, notes 1,177,560, bonds 2,335,335, total United States Government securities—including guaranteed securities—5,799,732 (five million seven hundred nine-nine thousand seven hundred thirty-two), total loans and securities 5,824,506 (five million eight hundred twenty-four thousand five hundred six), due from banking, 47, Federal Reserve notes of other banks 43,433, uncollected items 1,522,253, bank premises 39,111, other assets 90,738, total assets 28,379,643 (twenty-eight million three hundred seventy-nine thousand six hundred forty-three.)

Liabilities: March 1, 1944—in thousand dollars—Federal Reserve notes 19,338,945, deposits: member banks—reserve account 12,379,736, United States Treasury—general account 140,055, foreign 1,574,476, other 24,006, total deposits 14,334,333 (fourteen million three hundred thirty-four thousand three hundred thirty-three), deferred availability items 1,355,837, other liabilities including accrued dividends 6,073, total liabilities 33,035,188 (thirty-three million thirty-five thousand one hundred eighty-eight); March 3, 1943—in thousand dollars—Federal Reserve notes 12,672,087, deposits: member bank: general account 12,934,772, United States Treasury—general account 14,227, foreign 8,128, other 289,653, total deposits 14,089,933 (fourteen million eighty-nine thousand nine hundred thirty-three), availability items 1,216,647, other liabilities including accrued dividends 4,714, total liabilities 27,983,381 (twenty-seven million nine-hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred eighty-one).

Capital accounts: March 1, 1944—in thousand dollars—capital paid in 156,310, surplus—section 7—188,097, surplus—section 13b—26,965, other capital accounts 65,227, total liabilities and capital accounts 33,471,787 (thirty-three million four hundred seventy-one thousand seven hundred eighty-seven), ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined 62.8 per cent, commitments to make industrial loans 10,308 (ten thousand three hundred eight); March 3, 1943—in thousand dollars—capital paid in 146,856, surplus—section 7—160,411, surplus—section 13b—26,829, other capital accounts 62,166, total liabilities and capital accounts 28,379,643 (twenty-eight million three hundred seventy-nine thousand six hundred forty-three) ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal note liabilities combined 77.9 per cent, commitments to make industrial loans 12,241 (twelve thousand two hundred forty-one.)